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27     (*erroneously sued as Google Inc.*)

19                   **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
20                   **EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

22     REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE,

Case No. 2:22-cv-01904-TLN-JDP

23                   Plaintiff,

**DEFENDANT GOOGLE LLC'S  
REQUEST FOR JUDICIAL NOTICE IN  
SUPPORT OF MOTION TO DISMISS**

24                   v.

25     GOOGLE INC.,

Date: April 20, 2023

26                   Defendant.

Time: 2:00 p.m.

Dept.: Courtroom 2, 15th Floor

Judge: Hon. Troy L. Nunley

Pursuant to Federal Rule of Evidence 201, and in connection with the concurrently filed Motion to Dismiss, Defendant Google LLC (erroneously sued as “Google Inc.”) (“Google”) hereby requests that the Court take judicial notice of the following documents attached as Exhibits A-O to the Declaration of Sunita Bali in Support of Motion to Dismiss (“Bali Decl.”):

EX.	DESCRIPTION
A	Letter from Peter G. Blumberg, Assistant Gen. Counsel, Fed. Election Comm'n, to Claire Rajan, Allen & Overy LLP, RE: MUR 7991 FEC Factual and Legal Analysis (Jan. 11, 2023), <a href="https://www.politico.com/f/?id=00000185-c18a-d88f-aba5-f7af64490000">https://www.politico.com/f/?id=00000185-c18a-d88f-aba5-f7af64490000</a>
B	Neil Kumaran, <i>Understanding Gmail’s spam filters</i> , Google Workspace Blog (May 27, 2022), <a href="https://workspace.google.com/blog/identity-and-security/an-overview-of-gmails-spam-filters">https://workspace.google.com/blog/identity-and-security/an-overview-of-gmails-spam-filters</a>
C	<i>Learn about bulk email best practices</i> , Google Gmail Help, <a href="https://support.google.com/mail/answer/10979322?hl=en">https://support.google.com/mail/answer/10979322?hl=en</a> (last visited Jan. 23, 2023)
D	<i>Postmaster Tools by Gmail</i> , <a href="http://gmail.com/postmaster">http://gmail.com/postmaster</a> (last visited Jan. 23, 2023)
E	<i>Get started with Postmaster Tools</i> , Gmail Help Center, <a href="https://support.google.com/mail/answer/9981691?hl=en&amp;ref_topic=6259779&amp;authuser=0#zippy=%2Cip-reputation%2Cspam-rate%2Cfeedback-loop%2Cdomain-reputation">https://support.google.com/mail/answer/9981691?hl=en&amp;ref_topic=6259779&amp;authuser=0#zippy=%2Cip-reputation%2Cspam-rate%2Cfeedback-loop%2Cdomain-reputation</a> (last visited Jan. 23, 2023)
F	Letter from Matthew Raymer et al., Chief Counsel, Republican Nat'l Comm., to Lisa J. Stevenson, Acting Gen. Counsel, Fed. Election Comm'n, Re: Illegal In-Kind Contributions Made by Google to Biden For President and Other Democrat Candidates (Apr. 26, 2022), <a href="https://prod-static.gop.com/media/documents/RNC_NRSC_NRCC_-Complaint_Against_Google_04.26.22_1651002862.pdf">https://prod-static.gop.com/media/documents/RNC_NRSC_NRCC_-Complaint_Against_Google_04.26.22_1651002862.pdf</a>
G	Allen J. Dickerson, Advisory Opinion 2022-14, Fed. Election Comm'n (Aug. 11, 2022), <a href="https://www.fec.gov/files/legal/aos/2022-14/2022-14.pdf">https://www.fec.gov/files/legal/aos/2022-14/2022-14.pdf</a>
H	Letter from Claire Rajan, Allen & Overy LLP, to Lisa J. Stevenson, Acting Gen. Counsel, Fed. Election Comm'n (July, 1, 2022), <a href="https://www.fec.gov/files/legal/aos/2022-14/202214R_1.pdf">https://www.fec.gov/files/legal/aos/2022-14/202214R_1.pdf</a>
I	Hassan Iqbal et al., <i>A Peek into the Political Biases in Email Spam Filtering Algorithms During US Elections 2020</i> (Mar. 31, 2022), <a href="https://arxiv.org/pdf/2203.16743.pdf">https://arxiv.org/pdf/2203.16743.pdf</a>

1	J	Cristiano Lima, <i>Republicans Seized on a Study as Proof of Google’s Bias. Its Authors</i> <i>Say It’s Being Misrepresented</i> , Wash. Post (May 25, 2022), <a href="https://www.washingtonpost.com/politics/2022/05/25/republicans-seized-study-proof-googles-bias-its-authors-say-it-being-misrepresented/">https://www.washingtonpost.com/politics/2022/05/25/republicans-seized-study-proof-googles-bias-its-authors-say-it-being-misrepresented/</a>
4	K	<i>Google Terms of Service</i> , Google Privacy & Terms (Jan. 5, 2022), <a href="https://policies.google.com/terms?hl=en-US">https://policies.google.com/terms?hl=en-US</a>
6	L	<i>Gmail Program Policies</i> , Google Gmail, <a href="https://www.google.com/gmail/about/policy/?hl=en-US">https://www.google.com/gmail/about/policy/?hl=en-US</a> (last visited Jan. 23, 2023)
7	M	<i>Mark or unmark Spam in Gmail</i> , Gmail Help Center, <a href="https://support.google.com/mail/answer/1366858?hl=en&amp;co=GENIE.Platform%3DAndroid">https://support.google.com/mail/answer/1366858?hl=en&amp;co=GENIE.Platform%3DAndroid</a> (last visited Jan. 23, 2023)
10	N	<i>Prevent mail to Gmail users from being blocked or sent to spam</i> , Gmail Help Center, <a href="https://support.google.com/mail/answer/81126">https://support.google.com/mail/answer/81126</a> (last visited Jan. 23, 2023)
12	O	<i>2022 RNC Membership</i> , GOP.com, <a href="https://secure.gop.com/donate">https://secure.gop.com/donate</a> (last visited Jan. 23, 2023)

13

#### 14                   **BASES FOR REQUESTING JUDICIAL NOTICE**

15                   Exhibits A through O are the proper subjects of judicial notice and can be considered by  
16 the Court in connection with Google’s Motion to Dismiss. Under Federal Rule of Evidence  
17 201(b), a court “may judicially notice a fact that is not subject to reasonable dispute because it:  
18 (1) is generally known within the trial court’s territorial jurisdiction; or (2) can be accurately and  
19 readily determined from sources whose accuracy cannot reasonably be questioned.” Fed. R. Evid.  
20 201(b). Such notice may be taken “at any stage of the proceeding.” Fed. R. Evid. 201(d).

21                   Additionally, the doctrine of incorporation by reference permits courts to consider  
22 documents “whose contents are alleged in a complaint and whose authenticity no party questions,  
23 but which are not physically attached to the [plaintiff’s] pleading.” *Knievel v. ESPN*, 393 F.3d  
24 1068, 1076 (9th Cir. 2005) (citations omitted); *see also Branch v. Tunnell*, 14 F.3d 449, 454 (9th  
25 Cir. 1994), *overruled on other grounds by Galbraith v. County of Santa Clara*, 307 F.3d 1119,  
26 1121 (9th Cir. 2002). A court generally “may assume an incorporated document’s contents are  
27 true for purposes of a motion to dismiss under Rule 12(b)(6).” *In re Google Assistant Priv. Litig.*,

1 457 F. Supp. 3d 797, 813 (N.D. Cal. 2020) (citation omitted). The “policy concern underlying the  
2 rule” is “[p]reventing plaintiffs from surviving a Rule 12(b)(6) motion by deliberately omitting  
3 references to documents upon which their claims are based.” *Parrino v. FHP, Inc.*, 146 F.3d 699,  
4 706 (9th Cir. 1998), superseded by statute on other grounds as recognized in *Abrego v. Dow*  
5 *Chem. Co.*, 443 F.3d 676, 681 (9th Cir. 2006) (per curiam).

6 **I. Google’s Terms of Service (Exhibit K), Gmail Program Policies (Exhibit L),  
7 and Other Pages on Google’s Website (Exhibits B, C, D, E, M, and N)**

8 Exhibits K and L are Google’s Terms of Service and Gmail Program Policies. Exhibits B,  
9 C, D, E, M, and N are also publicly available pages from Google’s website, such as Google blog  
10 posts and Help Center pages. All of these exhibits are publicly available on Google’s website and  
11 thus “can be accurately and readily determined from sources whose accuracy cannot reasonably  
12 be questioned.” Fed. R. Evid. 201(b)(2). Courts regularly take judicial notice of Google’s publicly  
13 available terms and websites. *See, e.g., In re Google Assistant Priv. Litig.*, 457 F. Supp. 3d at 813-  
14 14 (taking judicial notice of Google’s blog post “for the fact that Google made the statements it  
15 contains”); *Matera v. Google, Inc.*, No. 15-CV-04062, 2016 WL 5339806, at \*7 (N.D. Cal. Sept.  
16 23, 2016) (taking judicial notice of Google’s Terms of Service, Privacy Policy, and other pages  
17 from Google’s website because they “are the proper subject of judicial notice”); *Calhoun v.*  
18 *Google LLC*, 526 F. Supp. 3d 605, 617-18 (N.D. Cal. 2021) (taking judicial notice of several  
19 versions of Google’s online Privacy Policy because they “appear on publicly available websites  
20 and are thus proper subjects for judicial notice”).

21 Indeed, these exhibits show what Google communicated to users, senders, and the public  
22 about Gmail and its spam filtering technologies. *See Von Saher v. Norton Simon Museum of Art*  
23 *at Pasadena*, 592 F.3d 954, 960 (9th Cir. 2010) (taking judicial notice of various newspapers,  
24 magazines, and books “solely as an indication of what information was in the public realm at the  
25 time”); *Reynolds v. Binance Holdings Ltd.*, 481 F. Supp. 3d 997, 1002 (N.D. Cal. 2020) (taking  
26 judicial notice of online news articles and excerpts from various websites “that indicate what was

1 in the public realm at the time"); *Datel Holdings Ltd. v. Microsoft Corp.*, 712 F. Supp. 2d 974,  
2 985 (N.D. Cal. 2010) (judicially noticing party and third party websites).

3 The Court can also consider these documents under the incorporation by reference  
4 doctrine. *See Knievel*, 393 F.3d at 1076-77. Exhibits K and L are both expressly cited and  
5 discussed in the Complaint, and thus incorporated by reference. *See Compl.* ¶¶ 8, 15 n.2 (Terms  
6 of Service) and *id.* n.2 (Gmail Program Policies); *see also In re Google Assistant Priv. Litig.*, 457  
7 F. Supp. 3d at 813 (granting request to incorporate by reference Google's Terms of Service and  
8 Privacy Policy where they were discussed in the complaint).

9 Similarly, although not expressly discussed in the Complaint, Exhibits B, C, D, E, M, and  
10 N can be considered under the incorporation by reference doctrine because they are necessary to  
11 provide context for some of the webpages referenced in the Complaint. The Complaint repeatedly  
12 cites information from Google's website to support the RNC's allegations regarding how  
13 Google's services work and how Google describes those services to the public. *See, e.g., Compl.*  
14 ¶¶ 8, 15 n.2 (Terms of Service), ¶ 15 (citing Google webpage entitled "How our business  
15 works"), ¶ 16 (citing Google website regarding Display Ads), ¶ 36 (referring to Google's  
16 "Postmaster Tools"). The RNC cannot cherry-pick pages from Google's website that it believes  
17 support its claims, while "deliberately omitting references to documents upon which their claims  
18 are based[.]" *Parrino*, 146 F.3d at 706.

19 Indeed, the Ninth Circuit has held that a court may consider surrounding pages of a  
20 website while the plaintiff only attached a portion of the website. *See Knievel*, 393 F.3d at 1076  
21 ("Just as a reader must absorb a printed statement in the context of the media in which it appears,  
22 a computer user necessarily views web pages in the context of the links through which the user  
23 accessed those pages."). Just as the surrounding pages in *Knievel* were considered to evaluate the  
24 context of the alleged defamatory page, the surrounding pages of Google's website must be  
25 considered to provide context to the RNC's allegations regarding how Gmail works and how  
26 Google communicates that information to the public. *See Abed v. Bloomberg*, No. 20-cv-02231,  
27 2020 WL 7315018, at \*2 (C.D. Cal. Aug. 5, 2020) (considering screenshot from website

1 submitted by defendant under doctrine of incorporation by reference where complaint “includes  
2 screenshots of and quotes from the same website”).

3       **II.      RNC’s Website (Exhibit O)**

4           Exhibit O is the donation page on the RNC’s website. Just as the Court may judicially  
5 notice Google’s website, it can judicially notice the RNC’s website because it is a publicly  
6 accessible website and shows what is in the public realm. *See Fed. R. Evid. 201(b)(2); In re*  
7 *Google Assistant Priv. Litig.*, 457 F. Supp. 3d at 813; *Calhoun*, 526 F. Supp. 3d at 617-18; *Von*  
8 *Saher*, 592 F.3d at 960; *Reynolds*, 481 F. Supp. 3d at 1002; *Datel*, 712 F. Supp. 2d at 985.

9       **III.     North Carolina State University Study (Exhibit I) and News Article  
10           (Exhibit J)**

11           Exhibit I is a North Carolina State University study that the RNC discusses in the  
12 Complaint, and which it contends supports its claims. *See Compl. ¶ 54 & n.3.* Thus, it can  
13 properly be considered by the Court under the incorporation by reference doctrine. *See Knievel*,  
14 393 F.3d at 1076-77; *In re Google Assistant Priv. Litig.*, 457 F. Supp. 3d at 813. Exhibit J is a  
15 Washington Post article that quotes the researchers responsible for the North Carolina State  
16 University Study cited in the Complaint, *see Compl. ¶ 54 & n.3.* It provides important context for  
17 considering the study cited in the Complaint, and thus can also be considered by the Court under  
18 the incorporation by reference doctrine. *See Knievel*, 393 F.3d at 1076-77. Exhibits I and J are  
19 also subject to judicial notice, as they are available on public websites and “can be accurately and  
20 readily determined from sources whose accuracy cannot reasonably be questioned.” Fed. R. Evid.  
21 201(b); *see also In re Google Assistant Priv. Litig.*, 457 F. Supp. 3d at 813.

22       **IV.      Records Related to Proceedings Before the Federal Election Committee  
23           (“FEC”) (Exhibits A, F, G, and H)**

24           Exhibits A, F, G, and H relate to proceedings before the FEC. Exhibit F is the RNC’s  
25 April 26, 2022 complaint against Google alleging discriminatory spam filtering practices, which  
26 is publicly available on the FEC’s website. Exhibit A is the FEC’s January 11, 2023 resolution of  
27 that complaint, finding “no reason to believe” that Google engaged in any improper behavior and  
advising that “the Commission closed its file” in the matter. Exhibit A is currently publicly

1 available via news outlets, but states that it is scheduled to be placed on the public record within  
2 30 days of its January 11, 2023 release. Exhibit H is Google's July 1, 2022 request to the FEC for  
3 an advisory opinion related to its proposed pilot program for bulk emails sent to Gmail users by  
4 authorized candidate committees, political party committees, and leadership political action  
5 committees registered with the FEC ("Pilot Program"). Exhibit G is the FEC's August 11, 2022  
6 Advisory Opinion authorizing the Pilot Program. Exhibits G and H are both publicly available on  
7 the FEC's website.

8 Courts routinely take judicial notice of information on government websites because such  
9 information "was made publicly available by government entities" and "neither party disputes the  
10 authenticity of the web sites or the accuracy of the information [contained] therein." *Daniels-Hall*  
11 v. *Nat'l Educ. Ass'n*, 629 F.3d 992, 998-99 (9th Cir. 2010); see *United States v. 14.02 Acres of*  
12 *Land More or Less in Fresno Cnty.*, 547 F.3d 943, 955 (9th Cir. 2008) (judicial notice is  
13 appropriate for records and reports of administrative bodies "as background material"); *Daghlian*  
14 v. *DeVry Univ., Inc.*, 461 F. Supp. 2d 1121, 1146-47 (C.D. Cal. 2006) (taking judicial notice of  
15 government administrative reports where authenticity not disputed). This Court should likewise  
16 take judicial notice of Exhibits A, F, G, and H.

## 17 CONCLUSION

18 For the foregoing reasons, Google respectfully requests that the Court take judicial notice  
19 of Exhibits A-O.

20 Dated: January 23, 2023

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**CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE**

This is to certify that a true and correct copy of the above and foregoing has been served upon all counsel of record, via the Court's CM/ECF system on January 23, 2023, as follows:

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